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2. Of the problems in the 1950 research and development plan proposed by the Central Technical Designing Office of the Ministry of Machine Construction, 242 were conclusively dealt with during 1950. Two hundred and thirty developments from these research activities were released to be put into production. The remaining 12 developments were held up because the test models have not yet been built or because the results proved unsatisfactory. The 230 research results released to the industry included 19 developments for heavy machine construction, 55 for general machine construction, 8 for vehicle construction, 3 for shipbuilding, 104 for the electrical engineering industry and 41 for the precision mechanical and optical industries. Of those 230 developments, 157 had actually been put into production as of April 1951; i.e., ten in the heavy machine construction industry, 38 in the general machine construction industry, 8 in the vehicle construction industry 3 in the shipbuilding industry, 73 in the electrical engineering industry, and 25 in the precision mechanical and optical industry.

3. The new machines and production methods developed by these research activities included the following: improvement of heat utilization of the cupola furnace; production of special machinery for economical production of acceptable bearings; improvement of drill bit grinding machines, multiple tool lathes, centering machines and centering grinding machines; development of a surface lathe with a center height of 3,000 mm; development of chisels (Backenmeissel) with hard metal tips which will increase mining production; development of an atomizing drying installation (Zerstaeubungstrocknung) for the chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries; improvement of a poppet valve for compressors, thus eliminating the necessity for importing poppet valves from West Germany; development of a dough press, a dough kneading and cutting machine and a drying apparatus for dough products; and the development of various butchering machines, a new cigarette machine, a machine for the final treatment (Nachbehandlungsmaschine) of cellulose wool which will increase the production of cellulose wool by 50 percent, a cord silk twining machine with hot stretching (Heissverstreckung) devices which will allegedly save a considerable amount of material, a high capacity warp

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frame machine, a light sewing machine for leather and an top leather processing machine (Oberlederschaeftmaschine). Developments in the construction of woodworking machinery include some frames (Gatter), a cleaning and planing machine and a three-sided planing machine. Developments in the construction of agricultural machinery included a double furrow paring plough (Zweischichten-Schaelpflug) and a sugar beet hoisting machine. A small offset printing machine and a high-capacity offset printing machine were also developed. Improvements were made in the production of a bottle-labeling machine, in the method of producing screws and small hardware, and in the construction of machines for the production of metal tubes and pneumatic tools. These improvements would allegedly enable the Soviet Zone to meet its domestic requirements for these items. Developments in the construction of vehicles include new refrigerators, streetcars, a self-supporting chassis (selbsttragende Karosserie) for the F8 passenger car and the H3A truck equipped with a Diesel engine, as well as a journal shaft (Zapfwelle) working independently from the engine clutch designed for the 30 HP agricultural tractor. The projects planned for various types of ships and for a floating crane (Schwimmkran) cannot be completed until a later date. Material will be saved and costs will be lowered by the development of assembly line production of engines and by reducing the number of engine types produced. A new and improved welding technique will allegedly be possible with a new multiple welding transformer which has been developed. New developments in installation material (sic) and electrical equipment for automobiles are planned which will make it unnecessary for the Soviet Zone to import these products. Through the development of new radio sets it is hoped to create export possibilities. New methods were developed for the production of telecommunication equipment, fire alarm switchboards (Feuermeldezentralen), condensers, radio installations for fisheries, infrared radiation devices, a high frequency generator, various measuring instruments, a machine telegraph for shipbuilding (sic), and a ship clock. It has also been made possible to produce watch jewels from raw materials available in the Soviet Zone.

4. The research work has been hampered because the plan did not provide investment funds for the creation of facilities for the mass production in 1951 of some of the completed developments.

5. By order of the Central Office of Research and Technology of the State Planning Commission in the Soviet Zone of Germany, a detailed final report must be submitted six weeks, at the latest, after the completion of each development. In most instances the production records, a model and a test machine must be made, although in rare cases, only the production records are required. On items to be put into mass production, a test production must first be made to ascertain the production costs and to work out the technical problems of production.